



President Ronald Reagan strained to hear a reporter's question following a White House meeting on Tuesday with the prime minister of Turkey, Turgut Ozal. Next to Mr. Reagan were, from left to right, his secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger Jr.; the presidential chief of staff, Donald T. Regan; and the secretary of state, George P. Shultz.

Summit Expected In Fall

U.S. Officials Point to UN Visit By Gorbachev

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Administration officials say they expect a summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, this fall in Washington or New York.



Interior Minister Pierre Joxe and Social Affairs Minister Georgina Dufoux discussed Wednesday in Paris the government's plan to change rules governing French elections.

Japanese Jarred by U.S. Mood

Tokyo Sending Official to U.S. To Argue Case

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — The government, reacting to the growing mood for protectionist trade legislation in the United States, said Wednesday it was sending the deputy foreign minister, Reishi Teshima, to Washington to argue Japan's case.

Police Said to Break Up Rally As Sudan Unions Stage Strike

CAIRO — Security forces in Khartoum were said to have used tear gas Wednesday to disperse an unauthorized demonstration in the Sudanese capital after professional unions held a one-day strike to demand that President Gaafar Nimeiri resign.

French Vote Reform Is Outlined

Opposition Calls It a Scheme to Keep Socialists in Power

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The French Socialist government Wednesday spelled out its plan to conduct next year's parliamentary elections by proportional representation, outlining what is potentially the most fundamental reform in French politics in more than a quarter of a century.

Idea That Life Began In Clay Gets Support

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service
MOUNTAIN VIEW, California — Scientists in California have reported a major discovery that supports the emerging theory that life on Earth began in clay rather than the sea.

Jordanian Embassy in Italy Attacked

ROME — A man claiming to be a member of the Palestinian Black September guerrilla group fired a bazooka on Wednesday at the Jordanian Embassy here, police said.

Congress Lauds Choice Of U.S. Trade Delegate

By Rudy Abramson
Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The planned nomination of Clayton Yeutter, the president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, as U.S. special trade representative has been greeted with enthusiasm in Capitol Hill, especially among farm state lawmakers.

Self-Conscious Dallas Is Advised to Grow Up by Getting Down to Earth

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service
DALLAS — Hey Dallas, get down and dirty! Muck up your sidewalks. Clutter up those city plazas and parks. Take the big plunge: risk a few public benches.

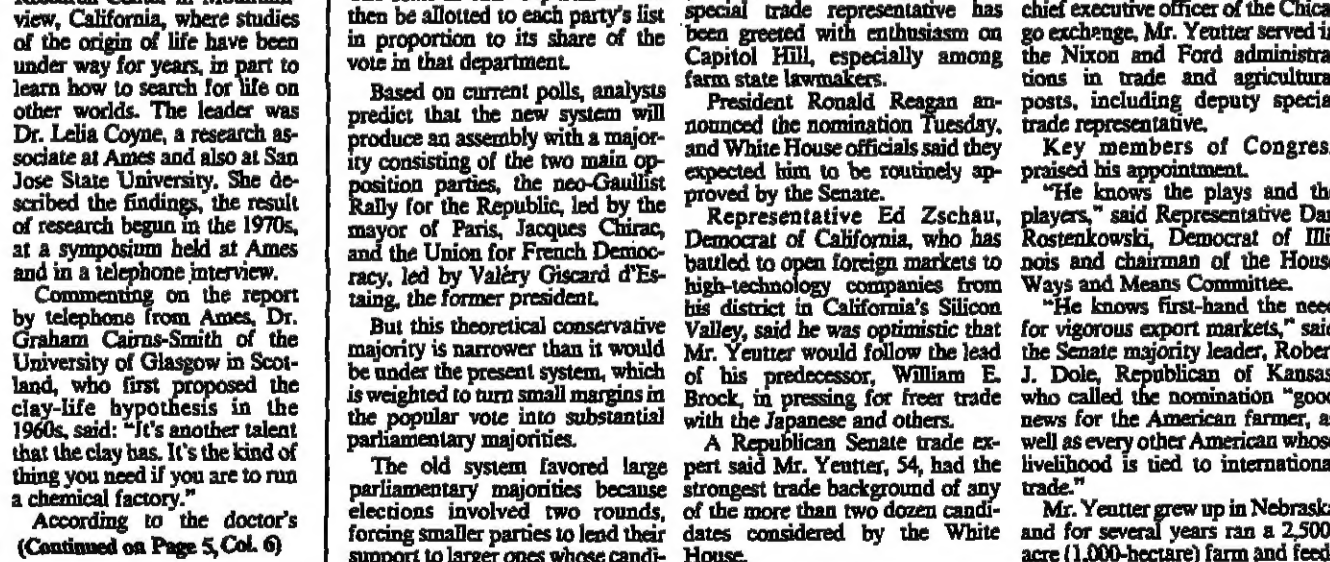


Clayton Yeutter

INSIDE

- Turkey's prime minister, in Washington, has been promised continued arms aid by President Reagan. Page 2.
- Gains in farm technology soon will bring more milk and grain to bulging U.S. warehouses. Page 3.
- The Soviet Politburo has ordered high schools to train students to use computers. Page 5.
- Deep drilling in the Earth's crust may answer questions about the continents. Page 5.
- British Aerospace shares (sell as the company releases a draft prospectus for the sale of 146.9 million shares. Page 7.
- Deutsche Bank reported an increase in 1984 group operating profit. Page 7.
- TOMORROW European nations look for a way to cut their soaring unemployment rates.

Many of the respondents to a poll could not name any location in the center of Dallas.



Many of the respondents to a poll could not name any location in the center of Dallas.

er cattle business while at the same time teaching at the University of Nebraska. As deputy special trade representative, he took part in trade talks with the Soviet Union and was involved in early negotiations with the Japanese on allowing American automobiles into Japanese markets.

Other. The response from 44 was, in effect, "What center?" The respondents identified Thanksgiving Square, a one block park in the middle of downtown, as their favorite outdoor spot. The park's gate are located at 5 P.M. each day for insurance reasons, and a new skyscraper across the street blocks out the sun for hours each afternoon.

Don't get frazzled if a kid drops a hot dog wrapper on City Hall Plaza. Lighten up on jaywalkers. And, while we're at it, how about some retailing downtown? How about a real downtown?

Mr. Whyte, a Pennsylvania and New Yorker whose books include "The Organization Man" and "The Social Life of Small Urban Places," was warmly received by audiences of 200 or so on separate nights. That, in itself, was taken by some as a measure of the city's progress.

But this can be said for Dallas: when it gets a notion, there is no stopping it. Ten years ago it built the world's biggest airport; five years ago it started to launch into the arts. Next, who knows? A little funkiness?

Turkish Leader Hears Reagan Pledge to Keep Up Military Aid Level

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has told Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey that the administration remains committed to high levels of military aid for his country.

Mr. Reagan also said that he would use his influence to block congressional efforts to reduce aid to Turkey.

In remarks at the White House on Tuesday, Mr. Reagan told Mr. Ozal: "You're a good friend and an important ally." He welcomed economic changes set in motion by Mr. Ozal and said the United States was determined to help Turkey achieve a rapid modernization of its armed forces.

Mr. Ozal, noting that he was the first Turkish leader to visit the United States in 14 years, discussed his government's problems with Greece, which like Turkey is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

He said, according to a participant in the talks, that he had been trying to "cool down the disputes and rhetoric." Mr. Ozal had said that "he was looking for a more stable relationship with Athens, but noted the difficulties with the current government in Athens," the source said.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece has declared that Greece's chief security problems are not with the Communist countries to the north but with Turkey, to the east. He has been highly critical of the United States for not

taking Greece's security concerns about Turkey seriously.

Mr. Reagan, according to an American participant in the talks, said the United States also "has frictions with the government in Greece."

The problems were underscored by an unusual effort by the Greek government to denigrate Mr. Ozal's government during his visit. The Greek ambassador, George Papoulias, said Monday that Turkey was not sincere in seeking to ease tensions.

A Washington public relations company, registered to the Greek government, distributed "fact sheets" listing Greece's grievances against Turkey, which stem to a great extent from disputes in the Aegean Sea.

Mr. Ozal's visit also rekindled the highly charged debate between Armenians and Turks over the killings of Armenians during World War I by the Ottoman Turks. Armenian terrorists have killed Turkish diplomats around the world in recent years in retaliation.

The administration is trying to persuade Congress not to adopt a resolution that would mark April 24 as a National Day of Remembrance of Man's Inhumanity to Man and calling on the president to memorialize all victims of genocide, especially "people of Armenian ancestry who were victims of the genocide perpetrated in Turkey."

The most immediate problem for Turkish-American relations is the administration's effort to persuade Congress to end its insistence that military aid to Turkey and Greece be maintained at a 10-to-7 ratio.

Arguing that Turkey has more legitimate military needs than Greece and noting the problems with Mr. Papandreu, who has threatened to close U.S. bases in a few years when current accords expire, the administration is seeking about \$785 million in military aid to Turkey for 1986 while keeping Greece at \$500 million.

But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted last week to cut the Turkish aid to \$715 million.

Mr. Reagan told Mr. Ozal that "the United States remains committed to high levels of security assistance to Turkey to speed up the modernization of your armed forces and to support your economic reform program."

"I will continue to urge the Congress to fund my full security assistance to Turkey for 1986," he said.

The two men also discussed the Cyprus question, and Mr. Reagan praised conciliatory Turkish gestures last year at UN-sponsored negotiations that failed to achieve progress.



Former President Jimmy Carter in Washington this week.

Carter Urges Reagan To Extend Arms Treaty When It Expires Dec. 31

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Former President Jimmy Carter has called on President Ronald Reagan to extend the limits of the second strategic arms limitation talks treaty when it expires Dec. 31.

He said that failure to do so "would be a very negative signal to the world that our interest in arms control is not sincere."

Mr. Carter, who negotiated and signed the unratified treaty with the Soviet Union, said Tuesday in an interview that his first preference would be for Mr. Reagan to ask for Senate ratification of the 1979 treaty, popularly known as SALT-2, and to propose to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, that the document be extended for five years.

Mr. Carter said that this "wouldn't be an embarrassing reversal for the Reagan administration" even though Mr. Reagan consistently opposed the treaty, because the administration for the past four years has pledged not to undercut the treaty.

If Mr. Reagan declines to seek

ratification and a formal extension, Mr. Carter said, "a verbal agreement could be reached quite easily with the Soviets that the terms of the treaty be extended and observed on both sides, as has been the case in the last five years."

Any clear departure from the treaty limits, whether before or after its expiration date at the end of this year, Mr. Carter said, would mean removal of limits that have been deemed advisable "even by Reagan" and by the three successors to Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader who signed the document with Mr. Carter.

Mr. Reagan has declined to say whether the United States will continue its policy of not undercutting the treaty limits when a new Trident nuclear missile submarine goes into service late this year. To maintain the limits, the administration would have to compensate for this addition by destroying older weapons.

Mr. Carter was in Washington on a promotion tour for a new book, "The Blood of Abraham: Insights into the Middle East." He made the following points in an interview.

• Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative for a space-based missile defense, added to the already complex business of U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations, creates an "almost insuperable" obstacle to an agreement.

• The United States should encourage movement in the Middle East peace process by the diplomatic intervention of Mr. Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz or someone like former President Gerald R. Ford or former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Any lesser figure would be ignored by the contentious parties in the region.

• The time has come for the United States to explore the peace process with Palestinians, including Palestinian Liberation Organization adherents who may be part of a Jordanian delegation in Middle East peace talks. Mr. Carter said this could be done while maintaining the letter of the 1975 U.S. pledge to Israel not to negotiate with or recognize the PLO until it changed its policy toward the Jewish state.

• A slow, methodical "easing out" of American forces in South Korea would still be "the right thing to do," Mr. Carter said. He said he has "never comprehended fully" a 1979 U.S. intelligence estimate that North Korean troop strength was much greater than previously projected, a report that caused Mr. Carter to suspend his decision to withdraw U.S. ground forces.

• Mr. Carter did not regard the revolution that overthrew President Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua in July 1979 as "a Communist revolution" and his administration urged "to bring the new Nicaraguan government into the democratic circle" and "not to drive them into the camp of Moscow."

Mr. Carter said "there's been a great exaggeration, primarily from President Reagan" about Nicaragua's political alignment. "It's not a Communist nation," he said. "It probably has as much free enterprise, private ownership as exists in Great Britain."

• The Democratic Party will regain control of the Senate in the 1986 congressional elections and has a good chance of regaining the presidency in 1988 with a middle-of-the-road candidate and philosophy.

Mr. Carter said he recommends economic conservatism, including reductions in the federal deficit, deregulation of industry and defense budget growth of 2 to 3 percent yearly, in a mixture with liberal goals such as human rights, civil rights, environmental efforts and arms control.

Carter Tells of Warnings

Mr. Carter said that when the American hostages were seized in Tehran in November 1979, he quietly warned Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that if any Americans were injured or killed "we would respond with military attacks" against Iran. The Associated Press reported.

He said the warning was passed "through the actual leaders — not just the ambassadors — of Germany, Italy, France, Great Britain and Japan."

Probably as a result, Mr. Carter said, the Iranian revolutionary leader "never put a hostage on trial and never deliberately injured or killed a hostage."

U.S. Officials Expect Summit in Fall

(Continued from Page 1)

place now and I don't know of any specific plans for any meetings or arrangements."

Nonetheless, officials who spoke on condition they not be identified were optimistic about prospects for a summit. Mr. Reagan said Monday that he was hopeful.

U.S. and European officials said it was unlikely that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev would meet in Helsinki this August when high-ranking officials of several nations gather to commemorate the 1975 signing of a human rights accord by

35 countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union.

European diplomats expect that Mr. Gorbachev's first trip to the West, since assuming the Soviet leadership in March, probably will be to Paris. He is expected to go to New York this fall to address the United Nations.

Some officials think it is more likely that Mr. Gorbachev will attend the October founding observance rather than mid-September's opening of the General Assembly. Officials said a summit probably would be a wide-ranging meeting and not limited to discussing nuclear

weapons, which the superpowers are negotiating in Geneva.

Discussing the strategy of both sides in these talks, Mr. Reagan's special adviser on arms control, Edward L. Rowley, said in speech in St. Louis on Monday that the Russians were "diverting attention" from U.S. efforts to limit offensive nuclear weapons by concentrating on the president's advocacy of a missile defense system.

"Rather than allow the Soviets to divert attention from this objective of limiting offensive weapons by focusing on the defense and space issue, where systems don't even exist, we should work at reaching agreements aimed at reducing nuclear arms, which do exist," Mr. Rowley said.

Mr. Reagan said in a speech last week that the ultimate impact of his defense proposal, known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, would be to make offensive nuclear weapons more negotiable.

Greek Deputy Survives Vote

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Parliament rejected Wednesday a censure motion against the deputy speaker of the House, Mihalis Stephanidis, for violating the secrecy of last Friday's presidential ballot while acting as interim speaker.

A Bazooka Shell Is Fired At Jordan Embassy in Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

the Palestine Liberation Organization in Italy, was quoted by ANSA, the Italian News Agency, as saying the attack was an attempt to sabotage the recent accord between Jordan and the PLO on a joint bid for peace in the Middle East.

The incident aroused fresh debate about foreign entry and residence in Italy. Some politicians say Italy has become a crossroads for guerrilla groups.

On Monday, three persons were injured by a bomb that destroyed

the offices of Syrian Arab Airlines in Rome.

In the most recent previous attack claimed by Black September, two gunmen shot to death Fakh Khashneh, 45, a supporter of Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, in Amman, Jordan, last Dec. 29.

The attack on Wednesday was one of a series against Jordanian targets in Europe in recent years.

On Dec. 4, 1984, a gunman fatally shot a Jordanian diplomat in Bucharest. A telephone caller to a news agency said Black September was responsible.

WORLD BRIEFS

Papandreu to Call Early Election

ATHENS (AP) — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has decided to call an early national election several months before the Socialist government's four-year term runs out later this year, a Greek government spokesman said Wednesday.

The spokesman, Dimitri Maroudas, said Mr. Papandreu would meet Thursday with the newly elected president, Christos Sartzetakis, and ask him to dissolve Parliament "soon after it has approved planned constitutional amendments." He gave no date for the election, but government officials said it would be held in June or July.

Constitutional revisions, already submitted to Parliament and due to be voted on next week, must be approved by the 300-member house in two separate votes held one month apart. Elections can be held one month after Parliament is dissolved.

The spokesman, cited the statement of the president, there are serious reasons for recourse to elections for national reasons, and these reasons concern the course of the Cyprus issue," Mr. Maroudas said.

Polish Communist Party Assails Pope

WARSAW (UPI) — Poland's Communist Party said Wednesday that Pope John Paul II had presented a distorted picture of Poland and given "shocking" publicity to the outlawed Solidarity union movement in an address to pilgrims.

The Communist Party weekly Polityka said that the pope, in a recent address to Polish pilgrims, had described Poland as divided between Solidarity supporters and groups sympathetic to four secret police officers convicted in the murder of the prominent priest, the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko.

The pope's statement made the shocking and groundless claim that the whole nation is made up of followers of Popieluszko or of those who support a handful of his murderers," the article said. Father Popieluszko was kidnapped and murdered by secret police officers in October. Four secret police officers were tried and sentenced in February to long prison terms for the killing.

IRA Bomb Kills 2, Injures 9 in Newry

NEWRY, Northern Ireland (AP) — An car bomb planted by the Irish Republican Army exploded Wednesday outside the town courthouse, killing a policeman and a court security guard as it engulfed a police vehicle in flames, police said. Nine persons were injured.

The outlawed IRA claimed responsibility for the attack in Newry, which straddles the border with the Irish Republic, and where an IRA mortar attack on the police station on Feb. 28 killed nine officers.

Four police officers and five civilians suffered minor injuries and shock Wednesday, according to a local hospital administrator. Police officials in Belfast said the car containing the bomb was parked on the Newry-to-Belfast road outside Newry Magistrates Court, a few hundred yards from the police station.

Senate Panel Approves 21 More MXs

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Senate Armed Services Committee, in a closed session, has approved production of 21 more MX missiles in the 1986 military budget, rejecting Democratic efforts to cut the program more sharply, Senate aides said.

The action Tuesday by the full committee, confirming a decision Monday by its strategy and defense nuclear forces subcommittee, was a reduction from the 48 the administration requested. All 10 Republicans on the panel voted for the missiles. All nine Democrats voted against them.

The administration wants to build 223 missiles, putting 100 into silos in the West and using the rest for test flights and spares. The decision was made after a succession of presidents considered, and abandoned, a variety of proposals to hide the missiles in multiple silos or move them around on trucks or airplanes.

Hanoi Is Said to Start Troop Pullout

BANGKOK (UPI) — Vietnam on Wednesday began the largest troop withdrawal it has ever made from Cambodia, bolstered by its successful offensive against Cambodian Khmer guerrillas, Radio Phnom Penh said, monitored in Bangkok.

The pullout of 15,000 "volunteer troops" was the fourth and largest Vietnamese troop withdrawal in four years. Indicating the security situation in Cambodia was finally under control, Radio Phnom Penh said, Vietnam claims to have pulled out 10,000 troops a year for the past three years, but Western diplomats familiar with the situation said all of the soldiers have secretly been replaced with fresh forces.

Cambodian guerrilla leaders on Wednesday issued a statement denouncing Vietnam's claim of a troop withdrawal, calling it "nothing more than a ploy to deceive international public opinion when in fact the enemy is simply proceeding to a troop rotation as was the case with previous so-called troop withdrawals."

For the Record

President Belisario Betancur of Colombia has begun a three-day visit to Washington aimed at winning U.S. support for peacekeeping efforts in Central America. He is to meet Thursday with President Ronald Reagan. (AP)

The Fairmont Hotel completed a four-block journey Tuesday to a new location in San Antonio, Texas. The three-story building, which was purchased for \$10, took three days to move. (UPI)

British customs officials said Wednesday that they would begin a slowdown strike over pay on Friday, a move likely to cause delays at air and sea ports over Easter. (Reuters)

A bomb wrecked a French car showroom in San Sebastián, Spain, and police broke up demonstrations in several Basque cities late Tuesday on the fourth day of protests against the murder in France of a Spanish Basque journalist. (Reuters)

Japan Sending Aide to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

large degree, the outgrowth of misunderstanding.

"The Senate still does not see what the reality is here," a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

Mr. Teshima's mission will be to elaborate on the Japanese position, not to negotiate changes in it, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told a visiting U.S. senator, Frank Murkowski, Republican of Alaska, that Japan was working to open its markets. The prime minister repeated promises that Japan soon would announce steps toward that goal. Mr. Murkowski told reporters.

Mr. Murkowski, chairman of the Senate subcommittee for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said he told the prime minister of the "frustration" felt in Congress over Japan's trade surplus with the U.S., which reached \$37 billion last year, and is expected to continue growing.

Mr. Nakasone made no reference to a bill introduced by Senator Murkowski, one of several aimed at a charge of 20 percent or more on Japanese goods if the trade surplus did not sink below certain levels.

Senator Murkowski said that "meaningful progress" was being made by the Japanese government to get rid of protectionist regulations. But, he said, the Japanese private sector was not doing enough to increase imports and ease the surplus.

Mr. Teshima, the deputy foreign minister, has been in charge of negotiations with the United States over opening Japan's market in four specific sectors, including the divisive talks on telecommunications sales that are still in progress. He also is Mr. Nakasone's personal

representative for the Bonn economic summit conference in May. Officials in Tokyo acknowledged it was unclear what access Mr. Teshima would have on Capitol Hill. Senator John Danforth, the Republican from Missouri who is the sponsor of the bill that sparked the trip, has in recent weeks refused to receive visiting Japanese. He has said there was nothing to discuss until Japan showed it was prepared to act.

Vote Reform Is Outlined

(Continued from Page 1)

could be induced to join a center-left coalition.

Opposition politicians have accused Mr. Mitterrand of bringing back the voting system that produced a succession of weak governments in postwar France, in which small parties shifted their allegiances constantly at the expense of stable government.

Mr. Mitterrand's aides counter that the proportional system is more democratic, more representative of national trends. This system is practiced in West Germany and Scandinavia — in fact, in almost all industrial democracies except the United States, Britain and Australia.

In contrast to postwar France under the Fourth Republic, the presidency under the Fifth Republic, introduced by Charles de Gaulle, has strong constitutional powers to counterbalance an unstable parliament.

But these have never been tested because no recent French president has had to deal with a parliament dominated by the opposition.

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Gains in

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service
A New York Times
research at
New York
indicates that
the output of
a hormone
throughout the
body of a
hormone
is just one
of the many
ways that
the body
complicates the

Farms in Crisis
Policy at a Crossroads
Hand of four articles

Following Congress and the
which this year as they
to rewrite basic
law
we production gains in
coming on the heels
that have pushed the
farm programs to
recent years, could
new strains on the
structure
they also offer the possi-
increased production
many more of
the problem facing pol-

Conservatism
Call for An

Robert J. McCarthy
Washington Post Service
SALVADOR — El Salvador
called for an
legislation
elections in
a moderate Christian
as well as a sweeping
the country's chief elect-
San Salvador, president of
and Economic Council, said
realism Tuesday, said
the National Association
the conservative National
Union Party had broad
and charges of irregularities
of the NAACP in Jan-
He had been a mem-
of the NAACP board of di-
1950 and had been ac-
rights for more than
president of the North Car-
conference of the NAACP
to the group into a
country's largest with
of 20,000. His her-
of other black leaders
in 1965, a case that
was resolved.

It is a different South," M-
leader said last year when
a former chairman of the
"New Blacks are getting
they have been im-
changes, more blacks are
office. But we are not
in years ago — ec-
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is to Seek Rules
Airliner Seats

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — Partly be-
and new data from the re-
which could lead to a ge-
California, the Federal
administration plans to
the strength of passenger
airline seats.
said Tuesday in Congress
that the star-
which he designed to in-
passenger's chances for
new kinds of crash-
to new aircraft.
said that the FAA and the
Department of Transportation
ended in a large
had been a special ker-
because of the FAA's
However, Mr. En-
the test successful. Mr. En-
of the safety de-

NOTICE
George Allen, 80, sudden-
ly died at home in Tokyo
on Tuesday. Mr. Allen was
born in 1904 and had lived
in Japan for many years.
He was a member of the
Japanese Imperial Family
and was a close friend of
Emperor Hirohito. Mr. Allen
was a member of the
Japanese Imperial Family
and was a close friend of
Emperor Hirohito. Mr. Allen
was a member of the
Japanese Imperial Family
and was a close friend of
Emperor Hirohito.

Gains in Technology Soon to Bring More Milk and Grain to Bulging U.S. Warehouses

By Ward Sinclair

Washington Post Service

ITHACA, N.Y. — Milk from the American cow feeds a nation and clogs government warehouses. Now, research at Cornell University here indicates that by 1990, America's dairy herd may increase its output 20 percent through use of a hormone developed through biotechnology.

The advent of bovine growth hormone, or bGH, is just one of many advances in plant and animal science that complicate the prob-

lem is how to adapt U.S. farm policy to these fast-approaching and highly promising changes without creating additional upheaval in this troubled sector of the economy.

Some examples of the changes in store for U.S. agriculture:

• The U.S. Agriculture Department says that improved animal technologies indicate "faster growth rates, less feed use per unit of output, increased disease resistance and more offspring per animal." These developments will affect farm and ranch operating costs, the need to grow additional grains and the availability of red meat in a United States, where per-capita consumption has declined over the past decade.

• Work continues on a growth hormone that could help plants mature more quickly. Success would mean that crops could be grown where the climate now is too hostile much of the year.

• The long-heralded era of hybrid wheat has arrived, with a number of companies marketing limited supplies of high-yield seed. But wheat already is a big surplus crop, and average yields are increasing steadily with traditional seed.

The same technology that brought hybrid wheat, according to the Agriculture Department, apparently can be used to hybridize barley, another grain supported by



The New York Times

the federal farm program and a major ingredient in beer and livestock feed.

• New varieties of wheat have been marketed recently by a California company as a high-nutrition

alternative to the corn and soybeans typically fed livestock and poultry. This purple-colored wheat reportedly yields up to 125 bushels an acre with irrigation. It also thrives in arid zones and could be an attractive crop for corn and wheat farmers in the Plains states, whose irrigation is fast depleting the mid-continental underground aquifer.

• Still other developments in wheat, combining better seed varieties and new planting techniques, indicate that farmers in the Northeast may soon achieve yields of 100 bushels an acre in an area that now averages 30 bushels. Extensive testing shows that these higher yields are readily attainable by most farmers.

None of these developments seems quite so immediate and threatening, at least to farmers and to the federal dairy support program that has governed the industry for 35 years, as the bovine growth hormone. Unlike other developments, bGH has the potential for almost immediate impact through its ability to stimulate large increases in milk production.

While questions remain about commercial production and federal approval of bGH, tests suggest that it could increase U.S. dairy production 20 percent nearly overnight. In the carefully managed Cornell dairy research herd, the top in-

creases are pushing 40 percent.

The prospect of large new supplies of milk adds another layer to the already perplexing situation in the dairy industry. A generous federal dairy support program, crafted largely by the dairy lobby, and other economic factors have led farmers to produce far more milk than the nation consumes. Buying and storing it cost the government more than \$6.1 billion over the last three years.

As studies of bGH continue at Cornell, agricultural economists at the university are studying how the hormone might affect U.S. dairying.

Robert J. Kalter, the economist who heads the project, said New York dairy farmers surveyed by Cornell indicated that they would adopt the hormone quickly even if they had to inject it into each cow every day. "The farmers that remain after three years will have an 80 percent or higher adoption rate," he said.

The best-managed commercial herds, in the view of the Cornell experts, will profit the most from bGH. That is another way of saying that farmers who are poor managers or heavily in debt could be overwhelmed by more efficient competitors.

If, as some research indicates, feed rations must be increased as the hormone is used, then farmers

in high production-cost areas such as the Northeast, which imports much of its feed-grain from outside the region, would be at a competitive disadvantage.

A Cornell rural sociologist, Frederick H. Buttel, noted that "under the present federal dairy program, with higher production there would be a fantastically high cost to the taxpayer."

He added that he found it ironic "that farmers who use technological advances do not benefit from them. Technological change tends to be production-enhancing, putting downward pressure on prices. And abnormal profits are bid back into a farmer's assets, so he doesn't reap the full benefits of technology."

This will be the first major bio-

technological impact on agriculture, but it won't be as great as the hybrid wheat, rice and corn improvements that are sure to come," Mr. Buttel said.

Thursday: A harvest of tax breaks.

Minnesota Officials Fasting

United Press International

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — About 30 Democratic members of the Minnesota House of Representatives were fasting Wednesday in support of farmers seeking a one-year moratorium on mortgage foreclosures. None of the Republicans, who hold a 69-to-65 majority in the chamber, has taken part in the three-day fast.



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Conservatives Complain of Fraud, Call for Annulment of Salvador Vote

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador's two largest conservative parties have called for annulment of Sunday's nationwide legislative and municipal elections in which their moderate Christian Democratic rivals claimed a sweeping victory, the country's chief election official said.

Mario Samayoa, president of the Central Elections Council, said in a televised broadcast Tuesday night that the Nationalist Republican Alliance and the conservative National Conciliation Party had brought forward charges of irregularities.

Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, was quoted by The Associated Press as saying, "Ballot boxes

disappeared, were transported from one place to another without official observation, and were stuffed."

The challenge apparently surprised Christian Democratic leaders, including President José Napoleón Duarte, and upset what had seemed to be a calm atmosphere. It was unclear whether the conservatives were seeking to overturn the elections or were just trying to save face with their supporters.

The Christian Democrats claim to have won a majority of the 60 assembly seats and 282 mayoral posts.

The elections council, on which the conservatives hold a two-to-one majority, released Tuesday the first official results of the elections, which showed that Mr. Duarte's

party had won a clear majority in all eight provinces from which results were available. Another six provinces have yet to report.

In a surprising twist to the conservatives' complaint, Mr. d'Aubuisson and Raúl Molina Martínez of the National Conciliation Party alleged in their petition to the elections council that the Armed Forces had aided the Christian Democrats in the election, Samayoa said.

"They are involving the armed forces, which they accuse of having participated in favor of a certain political institution," the elections council president said.

Mr. d'Aubuisson is a former army major, and the military establishment is considered conservative. But the armed forces have in-



Roberto d'Aubuisson

sisted that they acted in the election only to safeguard the democratic process, and the Christian Democrats praised what they called the military's neutrality in the election.

It was not clear what role the conservative parties charged the armed forces with having played. But sources cited several rumors that military personnel had accompanied government officials who confronted poll watchers of the conservative parties, and had searched homes of conservative supporters.

U.S. House Votes on Rights

In Washington, the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in a rare show of bipartisanship on Central America, agreed Tuesday to withhold U.S. aid to El Salvador next year unless President Ronald Reagan reports progress in human rights there, the Los Angeles Times reported.

The measure, adopted by voice vote as an amendment to a \$13-billion foreign aid bill, would block a proposed \$429 million in aid to El Salvador unless that country's government attempts to negotiate with leftist guerrillas, increases its control over the conduct of the armed forces and acts against rightist death squads.

Current law requires that the president report periodically on human rights in El Salvador, but it does not tie the disbursement of aid to his reports. Congress passed similar restrictions in 1981 and 1982, but the measures lapsed after Reagan exercised a "pocket veto" in 1983.

Kelly Alexander, NAACP Leader, Dies

The Associated Press

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — Kelly Alexander Sr., 69, a veteran civil rights crusader and chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died here Tuesday.

Mr. Alexander, a Charlotte funeral home director, was elected chairman of the NAACP in January last year. He had been a member of the NAACP board of directors since 1950 and had been active in civil rights for more than 40 years.

As president of the North Carolina conference of the NAACP for 35 years, he built the group into one of the country's largest with a membership of 27,000. His home and those of other black leaders were bombed in 1965, a case that remains unresolved.

"This is a different South," Mr. Alexander said last year when he was elected chairman of the NAACP. "Now blacks are getting better jobs. There have been important changes; more blacks are in political office. But we are now moving into an area that we should have moved in years ago — economic equality for blacks in this country."

Victor Lusinchi, 73, Geneva Correspondent

GENEVA (AP) — Victor Lusinchi, 73, a correspondent for The New York Times in Geneva and



Kelly Alexander Sr.

dean of the foreign press corps in Switzerland, died Wednesday.

He died at a hotel near the French city of Grenoble where he

and his wife had stopped on their way to an Easter holiday.

Mr. Lusinchi, who was born in San Francisco, first reported from Geneva in the prewar period, covering the League of Nations. After serving in the U.S. Army Air Force during World War II, he returned to Geneva to cover the new United Nations and Switzerland.

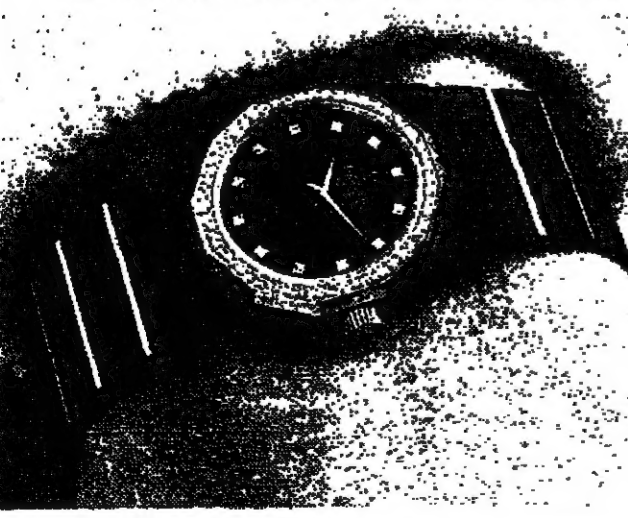
He was first a correspondent for the Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency, and then joined The New York Times.

Mr. Lusinchi was one of the founding members of the UN Correspondents Association, and was elected its first president after chairing the constituent meeting of the association in 1949.

■ **Other Deaths:**
Dr. Mario E. Jascovich, 57, the New Jersey surgeon whose trial on charges of murdering five patients turned into a test of the rights of journalists to protect news sources, in September of a cerebral hemorrhage in Mar del Plata, Argentina, members of his family said Tuesday.

John-Michael Tebelak, 36, a playwright who wrote the book for the rock-gospel hit "Godspell," Tuesday in New York apparently of a heart attack.

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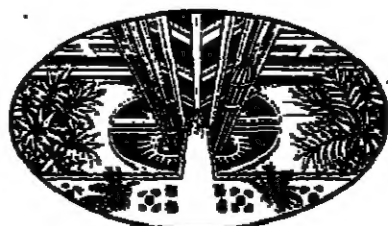
DEATH NOTICE

FURNESS, George Abbot, 88, suddenly April 2, 1985 at home in Tokyo, Japan. Born in Elizabeth, N.J. Graduated Harvard 1918 and from Harvard Law School 1921. Long term resident of Tokyo. Leaves 2 daughters Anne W. of Cambridge, Mass. and Saratoga, Fla.; Jessie C. of San Francisco, Cal.; one son, George A. Jr. of Chevy Chase, Md. and 3 grandchildren. Funeral arrangements in Japan incomplete.

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Continued from Page 1

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No Secrecy Act, Please

In February a British jury refused to convict a civil servant charged with violating the Official Secrets Act. That 1911 statute had been invoked against Clive Ponting, a senior official of the Defense Ministry who sent two government documents concerning the sinking of the Argentine cruiser *Belgrano* to a member of Parliament. The United States does not have such a broad secrecy law in this country, and we do not want one. Two recent events, however, raise the possibility that British-type restrictions might be adopted.

In an opinion released in Baltimore on March 15, U.S. District Court Judge Joseph H. Young ruled that a 1917 espionage law could be used to prosecute a civil servant who sent classified photographs to a magazine. The statute has never been used successfully to prosecute in such a situation. No foreign agents or spies were involved. The government did not need to prove that the defendant acted with intent to injure the United States — only that the material was properly classified and released without authority. Lawyers for the defendant, Samuel Loring Morison, a naval intelligence analyst, argued that the government should be able to discipline or dismiss him for this act, but not to prosecute him criminally under the espionage law. Judge Young's ruling allows the case to go forward; if Mr. Morison is convicted there will undoubtedly be an appeal. For the moment there is some doubt about the breadth of the 1917 law and how the Reagan administration intends to use it.

Within days of Judge Young's ruling, the

White House confirmed a report in The New York Times that the CIA has proposed a secrecy law potentially as sweeping as the old British statute. The bill would make it a crime for a government employee to disclose to the press or other unauthorized people any classified information "that reasonably could be expected to damage national security." The proposal is believed to cover disclosures by members of Congress as well as by employees of the executive branch but would not make the publication of such material a crime. A draft of the bill is being circulated for comment by the Justice, State and Defense departments, and the administration has not yet decided whether to send it to the Hill.

The arguments against sweeping secrecy laws are familiar and persuasive. The difficulty always arises in determining which information is potentially damaging to national security and which is simply embarrassing to the government in power. Which whistle blowers do a service by forwarding information to Congress and the press, and which — can you think of a single case? — actually put the United States in jeopardy?

In a society dependent on informed debate, the presumption must be that the work product of the government belongs to the people. The exceptions — real military secrets but not, for instance, cost overruns — must be few and far between and should be covered by carefully crafted statutes. Broad secrecy laws cripple a free society and must be resisted.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Now Back Down to Earth

During the close of the Cretaceous era some 65 million years ago, all dinosaurs disappeared from the Earth. Paleontologists, the students of fossil life forms, have for decades debated inconclusively the reasons for that extinction, but five years ago their game was suddenly snatched away by two brash Berkeley scientists and a crowd of astronomers.

Luis Alvarez, a physicist, and his son Walter, a geologist, contended that a meteorite had slammed into the Earth raising such a storm of dust that the sun was blotted out and whole species of animals fell extinct worldwide. Stretching a provocative idea, other scientists claimed to discern a pattern in the fossil record: mass extinctions every 26 million years. The notion of regular extinctions got astronomers excited because the *deus ex machina* that would be required to make giant meteorites crash into the Earth like clockwork every 26 million years would clearly reside in their province. Some posit that an unseen companion of the Sun, christened Nemesis, shakes loose comets each time it passes near a comet cloud. Others contend that the Sun, as it bobs

up and down through the plane of the galaxy, is buffeted by comets or dust clouds.

These are rich hypotheses. Why, then, without any further evidence, do they seem so unsatisfying? Perhaps because complex events seldom have simple explanations. Invoking regular squads of meteorites to dispose of the dinosaurs and other vanished species is only to exchange one mystery for another.

On closer scrutiny, the alleged repeating pattern of mass extinctions has faded. Dinosaurs and other vanished species did not turn feet-up in a day; some were in decline before the end of the Cretaceous. The thin layer of iridium that has been found in many geological strata dating back 65 million years could indeed have come from a meteorite, as the Alvarezs suggest, but eruptions of volcanoes are now known to be sources of iridium, too.

Terrestrial events, like volcanic activity or changes in climate or sea level, are immediate possible causes of mass extinctions. Astronomers should leave to astrologers the task of seeking the cause of Earthly events in the stars.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Reform Vote in El Salvador

The ballot box has yet to prove it is more powerful than the bullet in El Salvador. Nevertheless, the victory of President José Napoleón Duarte's Christian Democrats in Sunday's congressional and municipal elections is a convincing demonstration that the Salvadoran electorate wants this state of affairs to change. It looks as though the Christian Democrats have roundly beaten the main right-wing parties and acquired a working majority in Congress. President Duarte can now rightly claim his moderate reformist policies, that include negotiating with the left-wing guerrillas to end the civil war, have been endorsed.

Now seems an ideal opportunity for the United States to use the very considerable influence it possesses in this tiny Central American country to ensure the military and the right-wing parties do not destabilize Mr. Duarte. The United States should encourage the military to realize that the popular vote for Mr. Duarte has strengthened his hand in talking toughly but honorably with the guerrillas.

— The Financial Times (London).

The fact that the Christian Democrats won in the face of difficult odds shows how effectively Mr. Duarte captured the imagination of his people last October when he dramatically offered to begin peace talks with the guerrillas fighting to overthrow his government. The outpouring of emotional support that followed his announcement, particularly the joyous mob scenes during the opening round of peace talks in the village of La Palma, showed that Salvadorans are desperate for peace after five years of civil war and 50,000 deaths.

Mr. Duarte must now act on his electoral mandate before a counterattack from the right, which is still well financed and rigid in its refusal to accept the need for reform. He must certainly revive the judicial and land

reforms that the old National Assembly gutted. But it is more important that he renew the peace talks with the rebels as soon as possible. Only when the shooting stops can the difficult task of building a just society proceed.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Much will depend on the stand the United States takes toward Mr. Duarte. If he is to have much chance to carry out his mandate, he will need solid support from Washington, especially if he manages to resume dialogue with the guerrillas. Without that support, he will be hard put to impose his moderate reformist line against the condition of conservatives and some elements in the military.

— Le Monde (Paris).

Put Famine Aid Above Politics

Bread for the World, an anti-hunger group, is making a valid point in complaining about the way African famine relief was held up in the recent controversy over how to help debilitated farmers in the United States. Several Democratic senators from farm states delayed famine relief legislation in an attempt to attach emergency credit assistance for U.S. farmers. Bread for the World was joined in its complaint by several groups — Catholic Relief Services, CARE, Lutheran World Relief, World Vision, the National Farmers Union and the Rural Coalition.

Obviously many issues before Congress will become a part of partisan politics, whether it is highways or military bases in certain congressional districts. But issues like famine relief should remain above this kind of partisanship. The United States appears selfish to the rest of the world with this kind of behavior in Congress. The response of the United States to starvation ought to be weighed on merits, not on political horse trading.

— The Indianapolis News.

FROM OUR APRIL 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Reno Rues Its Reputation

NEW YORK — Parties to prospective divorces are thoroughly alarmed over a bill which is to be introduced shortly into the Nevada Legislature raising the period of residence (for divorce eligibility) in Reno from six months to one year. The good folk of Nevada declare that their State has achieved an unenviable notoriety and that it is time it was noted for something other than its divorce colony. A journalist asks, "What would our newspapers do without Reno? Even the most Parisian never fail to read the message from that city if only for the pleasant sensation of being shocked." The writer predicts that Reno will fall into the monotonous oblivion into which Sioux Falls has already sunk.

1935: Warsaw Shies From Pact

WARSAW — The result of Anthony Eden's visit, looked at from any other than the British angle, gives little satisfaction. The German statesman desired a definite "yes" or "no" to the proposed pact of mutual assistance in Eastern Europe. The communiqué issued after talks with Foreign Minister Beck was of a nebulous and evasive character. It apparently means "no" to the Eastern pact without saying so. It is explained from the Polish side that this country desires to cooperate with Great Britain in the consolidation of European peace. Poland stands to lose more by a war than any other European country, but feels that by accepting the pact it would expose itself to the full fury of German expansionist activity.

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Exit Major Nicholson, On With Détente

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The Soviets murdered a U.S. officer on March 24 but they promise not to bear a grudge about it. The American side promises to work with them to prevent such "episodes." Détente is back and standing tall.

The Soviets have been intimately involved in killing scores of thousands of U.S. servicemen, but generally have used Korean and Vietnamese surrogates. Still, who will remember Army Major Arthur D. Nicholson Jr. a month from now? Who remembers Peter Schmitt? He was shot in 1962 while trying to climb the Berlin Wall and was left, like Major Nicholson, to bleed, while persons eager to help were kept away at gunpoint. Today the Wall is a state-of-the-art killing machine with automated firing devices. Behind the Wall is a U.S. Embassy. "Normalization."

The Soviet empire requires low-tech murder, too. The day after an Afghan officer led a defection from a convoy reinforced by Soviet troops, the Soviet troops arrested 40 civilians. Patrick David, a doctor with Aide Médicale Internationale, told Helsinki Watch: "They tied them up and piled them like wood. Then they poured gasoline over them and burned them alive."

The Soviet empire is based on murder, retail as well as wholesale. A Polish priest is murdered by secret police wholly subservient to the KGB. The attack on the pope is organized by Bulgarian secret police subservient to the KGB. The Soviets watch Major Nicholson bleed for an hour, and they stalk Korean Airlines flight 007 for two hours, and what price do they pay?

Pay? President Reagan said the murder of Major Nicholson must be especially eager for a summit with Mikhail Gorbachev, who used Konstantin Chernenko's funeral to threaten military

action against an American ally, Pakistan, if it continues to aid Afghan freedom fighters.

About four hours after Major Nicholson was murdered, the president, breakfasting with journalists, was asked about Soviet violations of arms control agreements — violations that his administration has documented. He spoke about "language problems" and "ambiguity" leading the Soviets to a different but equally sincere "understanding" of what the agreements require. He spoke of finding "ways where we can by dead prove what our intentions are." The Soviets are in the 68th year of a murder rampage and the problem is a misunderstanding: If we can just prove our benign intentions...

In 1982 a French officer operating under the 1947 agreements that covered Major Nicholson's activities was killed when his car was run off the road by East German forces. British officers operating under the agreements have been involved in suspicious "accidents."

Six days after Major Nicholson was shot, and on the day he was buried in Arlington National Cemetery within sight of the office where Secretary of State George Shultz met Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin, those two men discussed having discussions to prevent such "episodes." It was "murder" one day, an "episode" the next at a State Department dinner in pleasure because the Soviets had agreed to cooperate.

Will the murder interrupt even momentarily the talks whereby America gets the Soviets to agree to allow U.S. taxpayers to subsidize, with credits, the sale of high technology to the Soviet

war machine? No. So mesmerized is the administration by the arms control "process" that it is too paralyzed to respond even to murder. Let a response jeopardize that "process."

Historians may conclude that it was during this administration that the United States conclusively lost the Cold War. By "lost" I mean forfeited the last chance to embody in action correct thinking about the Soviet threat.

This severe judgment is justified in spite of the fact — actually, because of the fact — that this administration is wiser than its recent predecessors were and probably than its successors will be. It is the wisest America has had in a generation. Measured against that, it is commendable.

Measured against the task, it is unsatisfactory. This conclusion is compelled by things done and left undone, from the failure to use the weapon of enforced debt default against the Polish regime to the current squandering of energy on the charade of arms control. The debacle of policy toward Poland demonstrated the degree to which a conservative administration is incapable of subordinating commerce to geopolitics. The Carteresque elevation of arms control to the rank of centerpiece in U.S.-Soviet relations demonstrates the degree to which democracies allow their wishes to control their thoughts.

One week after Major Nicholson bled to death, Mr. Reagan called the killing "cold-blooded murder." There has not even been a Soviet apology. Has Mr. Reagan asked for one? If not, why not? If he has asked, what price will he make the Soviets pay for refusing — for compounding cold-blooded murder with ostentatious disdain for the murdered officer's commander in chief?

Washington Post Writers Group.

Let America Not Disinvest in South Africa's Mess

By Alan Paton

DURBAN, South Africa — They write to me from the United States, they come to see me, they call me long-distance. Some of them are my friends, and they are anxious about me and my family. They want to know if South Africa is blowing up. Why do the police kill so many black people? Is it civil war? Is this the end? Is this the revolution?

I hope that some of them will read these words. They are not meant to disturb or to reassure. They are meant to state the plain and simple truth as seen by one who has lived in this strange country for 82 years, who belongs to no party, who holds no ideology, who doesn't believe in Utopia, who holds firm beliefs about the rule of law and the total freedom of the citizen under the law.

At the moment, our country is in a hell of a mess. This mess is physically encountered in what are called the black townships. The black people who live there work in the factories, the offices, the shops of the white towns. Their relations with white people are often good. But they hate the laws that control their lives, and it is a bitter hatred.

The children hate these laws more than their parents do. They show their hatred by stoning and burning buses, schools, shops. In recent months their hatred has been directed against what is called "the establishment" and against anyone who works for the establishment. In some black townships the lives of black policemen are in danger.

These hated laws are the laws of apartheid. But, more profoundly, they are the laws of conquest, the laws made by the conqueror for the conquered. They are the laws made by whites for blacks, and they control movement, work, place of residence and other innumerable matters.

These laws affect some white people, but only minimally. Very few white people have to enter black areas to work; most black people have to enter white areas to work. Black people experience an amount of police surveillance unknown to the vast majority of white people. In 1960 (at the Sharpeville massacre), in 1976 (in the riots in Soweto) and now in 1985 (at the funerals in

Uitenhage) black people have come into conflict with the police, and many have died. Nineteen died in Uitenhage, with a small number of police officers confronting some thousands of blacks who refused to halt their procession. If the Uitenhage incident were isolated, it would not have attracted world attention, but it is only one of many. We appear to be entering a period of endemic unrest and violence. The country is in a state of deep depression.

Our President, P.W. Botha, has appointed an urgent commission of inquiry, headed by an eminent judge, to look into the Uitenhage shootings. To me, the incident reveals two things — that the training of our police officers in riot duties leaves a great deal to be desired, and, secondly, that the selection process for police candidates is equally defective.

During the last century there was a long series of frontier wars between Afrikaner trekkers, or frontiersmen, going north, and African tribesmen coming south. The memory of these wars lies deep in the Afrikaner mind, and some of our white policemen think they are still fighting them. The civil control of the police — exercised by the minister of law and order (formerly justice) — has left much to be desired. It has — to a large extent, but not entirely — been the control of black people by white authority.

I now come to the heart of my subject — and I will undoubtedly antagonize some readers. It is one of the great ironies of my political life, as just as the Afrikaner nationalist is at last beginning to realize that the time to undo conquest has come, and just as he is taking his first tottering step toward the undoing, he is confronted by this violent manifestation of black hatred of his apartheid laws.

What will come of this confrontation? I do not believe that he will give up his limited efforts at "reform." It is, however, very possible that he will lose more of his fellow Afrikaner nationalists to the extreme right. The future is hard and challenging. I cannot tell you what it will be, and no one else can either.

I have a word to say to those Americans who think they can hasten the "day of liberation" by damaging the South African economy, as, for example, by disinvestment. I do not think that damaging our economy will help us to do better. It will do material harm to many black people. Americans ought to be told that they are going to bring hunger and suffering to many black people.

One often hears black South Africans cry: "We don't mind suffering. We are used to it." But this cry usually comes from those articulate blacks who will suffer least. I, as a Christian, will have nothing to do with disinvestment. To believe that disinvestment will bring our government "to its knees" is to believe nonsense.

What would happen if the West withdrew from us completely? (Except for trade in a few strategic minerals, of course.) What would happen if the West left South Africa in a vacuum? Who would fill the vacuum? Readers can have one guess.

Most Americans leave us alone to go our own sweet way? Certainly not. The Afrikaner nationalist boasts that he is an Afrikaner but is much more a man of the West. He is very sensitive to the moral judgment of the West. He is more sensitive to it now than at any other time in his 82 years. He is certainly less arrogant than he was 30 years ago. He is ready to listen to righteous judgment, but reacts negatively to self-righteous denunciation.

The economic power of America is awesome, but Americans must not underestimate their moral power. The one thing they mustn't do is to isolate us from the world. That would bring danger for us all.

As I put down my pen, it is announced that our minister of law and order has clamped down on meetings by 29 organizations. It will achieve nothing except to strengthen opposition. I believe that the Afrikaner nationalist government is facing the crisis of its life. So are we all here in South Africa.

The writer is the author of "Cry, the Beloved Country" (1948), among many other books. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

that smart, rich guys 'aren't' just interested in profitability but in what's going on in the world. If they've got big bucks, they want more than a subscription to The New Yorker. They want to own it.

"Having a damned important window on world affairs," he called it. "Why are you telling me this?" Mr. Wretch said, fiddling with his Delete Character key.

"Because it's news," I shouted. "Not really," Mr. Wretch said, studying his monster.

I rarely contradict Mr. Wretch. He has no doctorate but he knows who has the goods on whom at City Hall, where to find a good \$2 martini and how to ferret out unlisted phone numbers. I mustered the courage to insist: "But you didn't know we were glamorous until I told you. You didn't know media had replaced salesmen, political parties were withering away and rich men want to own us because we're windows on public affairs."

"And I still don't," he said gently. "And you don't either."

"Mr. Zuckerman said, 'Think of it! You get paid to learn!'" "I knew a critic once," Mr. Wretch said. "Who thought it was — 'fun,' I think he said — that this building's open 24 hours a day."

Clearly, there was no way this story of glamorous people in a glamorous business was going to get into our glamorous newspaper. But I did hear that after writing his third definitive study of the day, Mr. Wretch repaired to his bar, ordered his second or third martini and took the bartender into his confidence: "Hey Joe, did you know the media are glamorous businesses?"

Joe said, "When was that?" "Now," I fairly shrieked. "You see? Mr. Zuckerman is s—"

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Nicaragua: A Crusade Or a Trap?

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's highly charged remarks about Nicaragua are "a bit premature, because the game here is far from over," in the opinion of Ramiro Gurdian, the anti-Sandinist head of the Nicaraguan Union of Agricultural Producers. "There is Sandinist rhetoric, there is Reagan's rhetoric and then there is reality. They are three very different things."

Mr. Gurdian's point was underlined by the fact that he was speaking to more than 1,000 Nicaraguan businessmen and lawmakers. They met in Managua last week, denounced the government for its Marxist-Leninist program and accused the Sandinists of having betrayed the principles of the 1979 revolution. While doing so they were neither harassed by the police nor, apparently, inhibited by their harsh criticism.

That does not sound like the Communist "tyranny" that Mr. Reagan so frequently blasts the Sandinists for imposing, nor does it sustain George Shultz's charge that Nicaragua is already "behind the Iron Curtain." No such meeting of angry capitalists opposing the government is likely to be held in Czechoslovakia or Cuba.

Mr. Reagan paid no attention. Instead, in his radio address last Saturday, he turned his rhetoric a few degrees upward, declaring that the United States had an "obligation" to resist what he called the Soviet Union's effort to turn Central America "into a beachhead for subversion."

How is that obligation to be met? By renewed support for the "contras," the CIA-connected guerrillas who have been waging war on the Sandinists from bases in Honduras. Mr. Reagan calls them "freedom fighters," but many of their leaders, including their military commander, Colonel Enrique Bermúdez, are officials of the repressive, U.S.-instigated and U.S.-backed Somoza regime that the 1979 revolution ended.

"Our support for the freedom fighters is morally right and intimately linked to our own security," Mr. Reagan told his radio audience. He wanted it "clearly understood" that "if we fail to meet this obligation... we would have sent an unmistakable signal that the greatest power in the world is unwilling and incapable of stopping Communist aggression in our own backyard."

Behind this inflammatory rhetoric, of course, is the president's plan to ask Congress, probably this month, to approve \$14 million in additional military aid to the "contras." The Russians are coming again, folks, this time to Central America.

No doubt Mr. Reagan has been emboldened by his success in wringing 21 more MX missiles from a reluctant Congress. Still, he had to pull out all stops to win that one — calling home Max Kampelman from Geneva to dramatize the winning argument that to reject the MX would be to undercut Mr. Kampelman and the other negotiators. Even so, the missile money was authorized by a margin of only six votes in the House, and many who voted for it swear they will not do so again.

Mr. Reagan expended much of his political capital for a victory that could yet prove Pyrrhic. One consequence might be reduced support for the increased military aid to the "contras." The Russian are coming again, folks, this time to Central America.

The only case of comparable political support that Mr. Reagan can make in support of financing the "contras" is his claim that a "Soviet beachhead" will grow out of Nicaragua's "Communist tyranny." There is no real evidence for that proposition, aside from ritual anti-Communist Red-baiting; but Mr. Reagan showed in the MX debate that he may be able to do without evidence as long as he has a strong emotional line to pursue.

The Soviet Union's argument raises some awkward questions for Mr. Reagan. Why, for example, does he not simply declare that the United States will not tolerate a Soviet military base of any kind in Nicaragua? That policy could be verified and enforced, it would remove whatever need there may be for the overthrow of the Sandinists, and — unlike the "contra" war — it would be supported throughout Latin America.

That persuasive president is able to convince the public and Congress that a Soviet beachhead really is a prospect, what will be the consequences if, as is likely, a renewed "contra" war proves as ineffective as the effort so far has been? Might Mr. Reagan not then find himself under powerful political pressures to use U.S. forces to meet the "obligation" he so emotionally describes and to counter the pictures as a threat to vital U.S. interests?

The New York Times.

LETTERS

Interested in Nicaragua?

It might be good to have a congressional investigation of all those in the Reagan administration who are currently engaged in the hysterical McCarthyite campaign against the Sandinists, so as to identify any business, property or other financial interests that would be served by removal of the Managua incumbents.

DAVID WARDEN
Manila.

Two Daniel A. Mitrones

Is it possible that Dan A. Mitrones Jr., the unfortunate former FBI agent in your Miami drug story ("Ex-FBI Agent Admits Taking Bribes," March 18), is the son of police officer Daniel A. Mitrone, who was killed by Cuban guerrillas in Uruguay in 1970?

BOB FIEDLER
Allschwil, Switzerland.

NYSE Most Actives				
AT&T	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
AT&T	1,245	21 1/4	21 1/4	0
IBM	1,238	21 1/4	21 1/4	0
AmEx	1,181	21 1/4	21 1/4	0
AmEx	1,181	21 1/4	21 1/4	0
AmEx	1,181	21 1/4	21 1/4	0
AmEx	1,181	21 1/4	21 1/4	0
AmEx	1,181	21 1/4	21 1/4	0
AmEx	1,181	21 1/4	21 1/4	0
AmEx	1,181	21 1/4	21 1/4	0
AmEx	1,181	21 1/4	21 1/4	0

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	Previous	Low	Close
Dow Jones	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Indus	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Trans	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Com	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238

NYSE Index				
Index	Open	Previous	Low	Close
NYSE	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Indus	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Trans	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Com	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238

Previous NYSE Diaries				
Index	Open	Previous	Low	Close
NYSE	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Indus	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Trans	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Com	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238

NYSE Index				
Index	Open	Previous	Low	Close
NYSE	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Indus	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Trans	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Com	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Index	Open	Previous	Low	Close
NYSE	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Indus	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Trans	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Com	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238

Wednesday's NYSE				
Index	Open	Previous	Low	Close
NYSE	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Indus	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Trans	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Com	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238

Previous AMEX Diaries				
Index	Open	Previous	Low	Close
AMEX	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Indus	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Trans	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Com	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238

NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	Previous	Low	Close
NASDAQ	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Indus	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Trans	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Com	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238

Standard & Poor's Index				
Index	Open	Previous	Low	Close
S&P	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Indus	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Trans	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Com	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238

AMEX Most Actives				
Index	Open	Previous	Low	Close
AMEX	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Indus	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Trans	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Com	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238

AMEX Stock Index				
Index	Open	Previous	Low	Close
AMEX	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Indus	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Trans	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
Com	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238

Sell-Off of N.Y. Stocks Resumes

NEW YORK—Stock prices lapsed into a broad decline Wednesday in a carryover of selling from late in Tuesday's session.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials dropped 11.48 to 1,254.30 about two hours before the closing.

Losers held a 2-1 lead over gainers in the

Although prices in tables on these pages are from 3 P.M. in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 2 P.M.

overall tally of New York Stock Exchange-listed issues.

Volume on the Big Board came to 66 million shares with two hours to go, against 67 million at the same point the previous day.

Analysts said the market's recent sluggish behavior has prompted investors' interest in stocks to dwindle, at least for the moment.

Though many analysts insist that the economy remains healthy, talk of a possible business slump starting later in the year continues.

The firm of Oppenheimer & Co. recently forecast a recession beginning around mid-1985. The economy is "losing, not gaining, momentum," said Oppenheimer's Francis H.M. Kelly in a commentary published Tuesday.

Brokers also say there is a great deal of uncertainty about the future course of the Federal Reserve's credit policy. Advance estimates are that the Fed's weekly report after the close on Thursday will show a large increase in the money supply.

On the trading floor, AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 20 1/4.

Gulf & Western followed, up 1/4 to 37. The activity was linked to rumors that the Minneapolis investor Irwin Jacobs may be accumulating a position in the company's stock.

Trans World Airlines was third, off 1/4 to 13. CBS was up 1 to 107 1/4. Published reports again said Ted Turner was trying to organize a takeover attempt.

Golden Nugget Inc. said it was planning an offer for about 25.4 percent of Hilton Hotels Corp. for \$488 million, an offer Hilton termed "inadequate." Golden Nugget was up 1/4 to 11 1/4. Hilton was up 5/8 to 69 1/4.

A.H. Robins established a \$615 million reserve to cover claims related to its Daikon shield and omitted its quarterly dividend, was off 1/4 to 21 1/4.

ITT Corp. was off 1/4 to 34 1/4. The company said it would not submit any proposals for shareholders that encourage liquidation to its annual meeting.

Todd Shipyards was off 1/4 to 30 1/4, after the government awarded a \$322-million contract to a competitor.

Auto issues were lower, with General Motors off 1/4 to 72 1/4, Chrysler 1/4 to 34 1/4 and Ford 1/4 to 42 1/4.

IBM, which announced price cuts and new versions of its personal computer, was off 1 to 126 1/4.

Tandy Corp. was off 1/4 to 33 1/4 and Digital Equipment off 1/4 to 102 1/4.

Teledyne was off 5 to 237 1/4.

Some of the regional Bell companies were lower following a published report that they may have trouble topping last year's performance.

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	3 P.M. Close
20 1/4	AAR	1.00	4.8	23 1/4	21 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4
20 1/4	AAI	1.00	4.8	23 1/4	21 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4
20 1/4	AAJ	1.00	4.8	23 1/4	21 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4
20 1/4	AAK	1.00	4.8	23 1/4	21 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4
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20 1/4	AAI	1.00	4.8	23 1/4	21 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4
20 1/4	AAJ	1.00	4.8	23 1/4	21 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4
20 1/4	AAK	1.00	4.8	23 1/4	21 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4

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20 1/4	AAJ	1.00	4.8	23 1/4	21 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4
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20 1/4	AAI	1.00	4.8	23 1/4	21 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4
20 1/4	AAJ	1.00	4.8	23 1/4	21 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4
20 1/4	AAK	1.00	4.8	23 1/4	21 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition contain information from 3 P.M. New York time. Over-the-counter stock prices are from 2 P.M. New York time. Canadian stock prices, U.S. futures prices and some other items are from the previous day's trading.

We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements. All editions will again carry closing prices and indexes after April 27, when Daylight Savings Time begins in the United States.

20 1/4	Kearney	2.60	3.7	17	9	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/2
20 1/4	Kerr	2.40	9.3	25	25	23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2
20 1/4	Kerrigan	4.40	2.9			21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/2
20 1/4	Kerrigan	4.40	2.9			21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/2
20 1/4	Kerrigan	4.40	2.9			21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1/2
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SPORTS

Rangers Bow to Flyers, 2-1, but Back Into Playoffs

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Given another week, the New York Rangers might have lost enough games to blow a National Hockey League playoff spot. The Pittsburgh Penguins and New Jersey Devils simply beat them to it.

With Pittsburgh and New Jersey

losing Tuesday night, the Rangers staggered into a first-round meeting with Philadelphia despite losing to the Flyers, 2-1. Elsewhere it was the New York Islanders 4, Pittsburgh 3; St. Louis 8, New Jersey 4; Quebec 6, Boston 4; Buffalo 2, Hartford 1, and Edmonton 6, Los Angeles 4.

Goalkeeper Bob Froese made 29 saves and rookies Len Hachborn and Todd Berger scored to pace Philadelphia to a seven-for-seven record against New York this year. Froese had a few kind words for the Rangers after his performance helped hand them a franchise-record 43d loss.

"We talked a little before the game that this would be the last time we played them before the playoffs," Froese said. "Both teams played a heck of a game — there was playoff-type intensity with a lot of body checking and nice play-making."

"I realize this whole season has been disastrous, especially the seven losses to the Flyers," said the losing coach, Craig Patrick. "We have to forget the negative and get ready for the new season next week."

Captain Dave Poulin doesn't think the Flyers' domination of the

NHL FOCUS

Rangers will mean much in next week's playoffs. "No one here is talking about the regular-season sweep," he said. "It's a brand new game every time the puck is dropped."

With the Flyers leading 2-1 entering the third period, Froese, who won his fifth straight start, preserved the victory with spectacular diving save on Mike Rogers and Peter Sundstrom.

The Flyers scored the lone goal of the first period on Hachborn's fifth of the year at 11:36, on a cross-ice pass from Ilkka Sinisalo. They widened the lead on Berger's eighth goal of the season at 13:52 of the second period. Tim Kerr found Berger alone in the slot and the rookie drilled a 15-footer past goaltender John Vanbiesbrouck.

Ranger veteran Anders Hedberg, retiring at the end of the season, scored a power-play goal at 16:40 of the second period of his final regular-season home appearance.

The victory gave the Flyers 109 points, tops in the league, and extended its winning streak against the Rangers to nine straight. The Flyers also continued their domination of Patrick Division foes, winning their 11th straight.



Wayne Gretzky beat Los Angeles goalie Bob Janeyk three times (the first, above, 46 seconds into the game) in Edmonton's 6-4 victory Tuesday night. It was the NHL scoring leader's sixth hat trick of the season. The two teams will meet in a first-round playoff series.

Lakers Outgun Nuggets, Take Conference Honors

The Associated Press
DENVER — The teams took turns doing what they do best, running and gunning, and when it was over the Los Angeles Lakers left Denver with a victory Tuesday night, something no one else had done in nearly three months.

The Lakers, trailing by 86-34 at

the time, took a 34-18 final period and pulled away to a 118-104 National Basketball Association triumph.

The victory broke Denver's 20-game home winning streak, dating from Jan. 5. It also clinched the Western Conference's best record, assuring the Lakers of the home-court advantage in all conference playoff series. Los Angeles has won 14 of its last 15 games and 25 of its last 30.

"I think both Denver and we are the best running teams in basketball," said Lakers Coach Pat Riley. "Both teams are great at getting the ball up the court."

Although the Nuggets and Lakers rank 1-2 in NBA scoring, it was defense, said Riley, that won the game. "We did a great job in getting back, taking away some of their easy shots and forcing them into a perimeter game. I feel good about only giving them 104 points."

Elsewhere it was Milwaukee 109, Boston 103; Cleveland 122, Washington 107; Detroit 124, Indiana 121; Philadelphia 102, Atlanta 94; Chicago 108, New Jersey 94; Phoenix 119, Seattle 109; Dallas 127, Golden State 121, and Portland 127, Houston 113.

Bob McAdoo scored 15 of his 20 points in the fourth quarter to lead the late Los Angeles charge.

"Our incentive was to end their streak and their incentive, obviously, was to keep it going," McAdoo said. "We really wanted this win because Denver is one of the teams we may have to play against in the playoffs."

McAdoo said one of the keys was holding all-star forward Calvin Natt to 10 points on 3-for-10 shooting. "We came in at halftime and learned we had held Calvin Natt to five points, and we were just thrilled — he usually kills us," beamed McAdoo.

Denver's other all-star forward, Alex English, led all scorers with 31 points.

SPORTS BRIEFS

NCAA Adopts Basketball Shot Clock

LEXINGTON, Kentucky (AP) — The National Collegiate Athletic Association on Tuesday adopted the 45-second shot clock for all basketball games beginning next season. The clock was used experimentally by 25 conferences this season, but was not employed during the national tournament. It will be used in all regular-season and tournament games next year.

A committee spokesman said the clock "won't prevent the upset, like Villanova beating Georgetown" in Monday's national title game "but will eliminate the (rare, the travesty of the pure stall."

In addition to data recorded by the 25 conferences using the clock, he said, the committee also considered a poll indicating that 68 percent of the country's coaches favored using the clock.

Sutton Gets Kentucky Coaching Post

LEXINGTON, Kentucky (AP) — Eddie Sutton, who coached the University of Arkansas to nine straight 20-victory basketball seasons, was appointed Tuesday to succeed Joe B. Hall, who is retiring from his coaching job at the University of Kentucky.

Under Sutton, 49, the Razorbacks have made nine consecutive trips to the NCAA tournament and qualified for the final four in 1978. Including a five-year stint as coach of Creighton University, Sutton's 16-season mark is 342-125. "When you think about basketball, that's Kentucky," Sutton said. "It's the only job I'd leave the University of Arkansas for."

Hall, 56, announced his retirement from the position March 22 after 13 years. After succeeding Adolph Rupp, Hall led Kentucky to one NCAA title, one NIT championship and eight Southeastern Conference crowns.

Chitalada to Defend WBC Title in May

MEXICO CITY (AP) — Sor Chitalada of Thailand will defend his World Boxing Council flyweight title against Gabriel Bernal of Mexico May 17 in Bangkok, it was announced Tuesday. Chitalada dethroned Bernal on a split decision last October. It was Bernal's first defense of his title; he has not fought since.

The May fight will be Chitalada's second defense. He defeated Charlie Magri of Britain, the former division titleholder, in February.

Hail and Farewell: Georgetown's Graceful Losers

By Tony Kornheiser
Washington Post Service

LEXINGTON, Kentucky — One by one their names were called, and they pranced up the stairs like show horses. Gary Jensen, Dwayne McClain, Harold Presley. They held their trophies high, like candles in the night, for all the world to see.

Standing on the sidelines Monday night, the losing players watched the celebration that surrounded them. For Villanova to win Georgetown had to lose, and that it actually had happened left the Georgetown team stunned.

They hadn't thrown the NCAA championship basketball game away. They had been beaten by a team that not only rose to the occasion, but rose very above it. Gracefully, respectfully, continuously Georgetown's players applauded Villanova's. They all clapped, but Patrick Ewing was more animated, more enthusiastic with his applause than were his teammates. Maybe the great ones appreciate greatness most of all.

Villanova was 22-of-28 from the field — 78.6 percent, the best single-game shooting percentage in the 46-year history of the NCAA tournament — and won by two points. Had the Wildcats gone 20-of-28 (71.4 percent, better than any previous team in the final), it would have lost.

The characteristic mood in the Hoya locker room was resignation. "There comes a point when you concede you have come against a team of destiny," Frank Rizzo, the Georgetown athletic director, said after the game.

The players may have sensed they were involved in something extraordinary. Not even the combative Michael Jackson, who wears his game face as if it belongs in a shoulder holster, was angry. "Every time we got ahead of them, they'd come right back and get the lead again," he said. "They deserved the win."

Can you imagine what the Georgetown coach, John Thompson, must have said to his team at halftime, with Villanova shooting 72.2 percent? It had to be some-

thing like: "You're playing good defense — just stay after them. They can't keep shooting like this."

They didn't. They shot better. They only missed one of 10 shots in the second half. Count it: One. Georgetown, which usually gets 40 rebounds a game, got 17, proving that the best way to keep a team off the defensive boards is not to miss.

To put Georgetown's season into reasonable perspective, the Hoyas won 35 of 38 games, and their three losses were by a total of five points.

"I'm not sad, and I don't think any of my teammates are," reserve center Ralph Dalton said before the game. "We've lost games before. We came out playing hard. We got beat by a good team. We have nothing to be disappointed in, or ashamed of, because we've had a very successful season." He smiled gently. "And in our hearts we still feel we're No. 1."

On this level the players and the coaches know the score, even when it doesn't jibe with the total points. And perhaps that's one of the reasons Georgetown was able to accept defeat in the national final so gracefully. The Hoyas know theirs was the better team over the season, if not on the season's final night.

And along with how they lost is whom they lost to. Villanova is a Big East team, which is like keeping it in the family.

All week long it was obvious that the Georgetown and Villanova players had genuine affection for one another. It hurts less to lose to a good, honest team that you know well and care for.

Villanova had earned Georgetown's respect over the years. Now it has earned its admiration. Monday's result was a jolt, but not a fluke. Other than Arkansas, which still lost to Georgetown by 17 points, Villanova was the only team to hold the Hoyas in the 50s all season — and did it twice, losing once by two and once by seven. Nobody played Georgetown tougher than Villanova.

But I come back to Ewing and the way he applauded for Villanova. Ewing is the gem of his basketball generation. Yet for a variety of reasons — some valid and some vile — he never has been embraced by the public. A few days ago Pinckney, the Villanova center who likes his Georgetown counterpart, lamented the way Ewing had been vilified. "You hate to see those signs," Pinckney said, "the ones that say 'Ewing Can't Read.' It must have been a terrible four years for him."

There were more of those signs here Monday night, and once again some cur threw a banana onto the court when Ewing was introduced.

It wouldn't surprise me if Ewing applauded so enthusiastically both out of admiration for the way the game was won and out of relief that these four years were over.

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SCOREBOARD

Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	44	24	10	98	308	231
Washington	44	24	10	98	308	231
NY Islanders	40	32	8	88	340	304
NY Rangers	35	43	10	80	289	298
Pittsburgh	34	48	6	74	363	348
New Jersey	22	46	9	53	238	330

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Quebec	40	28	10	90	317	245
Montreal	39	27	11	89	251	253
Buffalo	37	34	14	88	278	223
Boston	34	34	9	77	289	279
Hartford	28	40	9	65	263	313

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	35	30	13	83	285	275
Calgary	34	35	4	72	251	253
Edmonton	34	32	14	82	343	347
Minnesota	24	42	12	60	254	310
Toronto	22	48	8	52	243	329

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